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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,846	01/05/2006	Thomas Falck	DE 030235	5404

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EXAMINER

HUANG, WEN WU

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2618

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/563,846	Applicant(s) FALCK ET AL.	
	Examiner Wen W. Huang	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 2, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Naden (US. 7,057,635 B1).

Regarding **claim 1**, Naden teaches a system for giving a presentation (see Naden fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 35-36), comprising

a) an image-showing device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 10) having a wireless communications interface (see Naden, fig. 1, component 8);

b) a mobile device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 4) having a wireless communications interface (see Naden, fig. 1, component 6), the image-showing device and the mobile device being arranged

c) to make an ad-hoc wireless connection in response to a triggering event (see Naden, col. 4, lines 19-22),

d) to convey the further communication over a network if one is accessible to both parties (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31),

e) to show a presentation controlled by the mobile device on the image-showing device (see Naden, col. 4, lines 42-46).

Regarding **claim 2**, Naden also teaches a system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the image-showing device is a projector (see Naden, fig. 1, component 12).

Regarding **claim 7**, Naden teaches a method of giving a presentation (see Naden fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 35-36), comprising the following steps:

a) making of an ad-hoc wireless connection (see Naden, col. 4, lines 19-22) between a mobile device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 4) and an image-showing device (see Naden, fig. 1, component 10),

b) checking whether a common network is accessible to the mobile device and the image-showing device (see Naden, col. 3, lines 45-47), and if required changing the communication over to a connection over the network (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31),

c) control of a presentation on the image-showing device by the mobile device (see Naden, col. 4, lines 42-46).

Regarding **claim 9**, Naden also teaches a method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that, it is not being used for a presentation, the image-showing device goes to a mode in which it is ready to make an ad-hoc connection (see Naden, col. 4, lines 60-65).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naden as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nakatsuka (US PUB NO. 2004/0097193 A1).

Regarding **claim 3**, Naden teaches a system as claimed in claim 1.

Naden is silent to teaching that characterized in that the triggering event is the coupling of the mobile device to a data carrier, which latter preferably contains the communications parameters required for the ad-hoc connection. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art at the time of the invention was made as evidenced by Nakatsuka.

In related art, Nakatsuka teaches a system characterized in that the triggering event is the coupling of the mobile device to a data carrier (see Nakatsuka, para.

[0174]), which latter preferably contains the communications parameters required for the ad-hoc connection (see Nakatsuka, para. [0176]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Nakatsuka in order to achieve a reliable radio connection (see Nakatsuka, para. [0014], lines 1-3).

Regarding **claim 5**, the combination of Naden and Nakatsuka also teaches a system as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the data carrier is an insertable card or a CD-ROM (see Nakatsuka, para. [0174]).

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naden and Nakatsuka as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Kammer (US PUB NO. 2003/0097602 A1).

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Naden and Nakatsuka teaches a system as claimed in claim 3.

The combination of Naden and Nakatsuka is silent to teaching that characterized in that the connection between the image-showing device and the mobile device is brought to an end when the coupling of the mobile device to the data carrier is interrupted. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Kammer.

In the same field of endeavor, Kammer teaches a system characterized in that the connection between the image-showing device and the mobile device is brought to an end when the coupling of the mobile device to the data carrier is interrupted (see Kammer, para. [0027], lines 14-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden and Nakatsuka with the teaching of Kammer in order to support local area wireless communication (see Kammer, para. [0027], lines 1-4).

4. Claims 6, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naden as applied to claims 1 and 7, respectively above, and further in view of Grassho et al. (US. 2003/0091015 A1; hereinafter "Grassho")

Regarding **claim 6**, Naden teaches a system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the image-showing device offers the mobile device controlled access to resources on a network accessible to the image-showing device (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31).

Naden is silent to teaching that the resources on the network are printers connected into the network. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Grassho.

In the same of endeavor, Grassho teaches a system characterized in that the resources on the network are printers connected into the network (see Grassho, para. [0030]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Grassho in order to provide printing service in both ad-hoc system and infrastructure system (see Grassho, para. [0005]).

Regarding **claim 8**, Naden teaches a method as claimed in claim 7.

Naden is silent to teaching that characterized in that, in the check, it is established whether the mobile device already has a connection to a common network. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Grassho.

In the same field of endeavor, Grassho teaches a system characterized in that, in the check, it is established whether the mobile device already has a connection to a common network (see Grassho, fig. 2, para. [0047]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Grassho in order to provide printing service in both ad-hoc system and infrastructure system (see Grassho, para. [0005]).

Regarding **claim 10**, Naden teaches a method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that information is transmitted from the mobile device over an ad-hoc

connection to the image-showing device and is conveyed by the latter to a network for further processing (see Naden, col. 4, lines 27-31).

Naden is silent to teaching that the further processing is printing out. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Grassho.

In the same field of endeavor, Grassho teaches a method characterized in that the further processing is printing out (see Grassho, para. [0030]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Naden with the teaching of Grassho in order to provide printing service in both ad-hoc system and infrastructure system (see Grassho, para. [0005]).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Okanoue (US. 6,307,843 B1) teaches an ad hoc system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen W. Huang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7852. The examiner can normally be reached on 10am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay A. Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2618

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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PRIMARY EXAMINER

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